
Quartz Crystal Microbalance Analysis of Growth Kinetics for Aggregation Intermediates of the Amyloid- β Protein

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Alzheimer's Pathology

Alzheimer's Brain

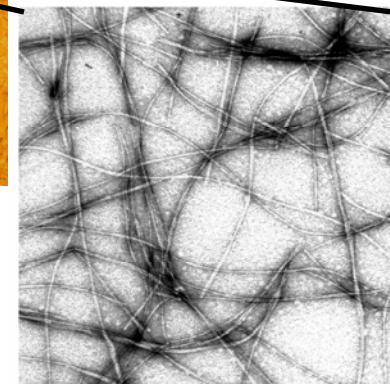
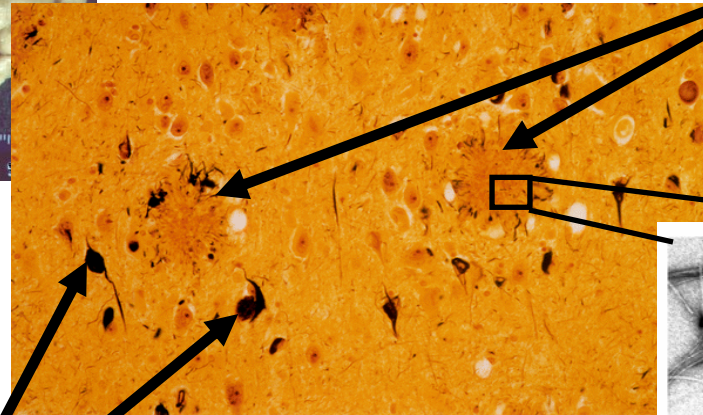


Courtesy of D. Dickson,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville.

Pathology

Amyloid
Plaques

A β Fibrils



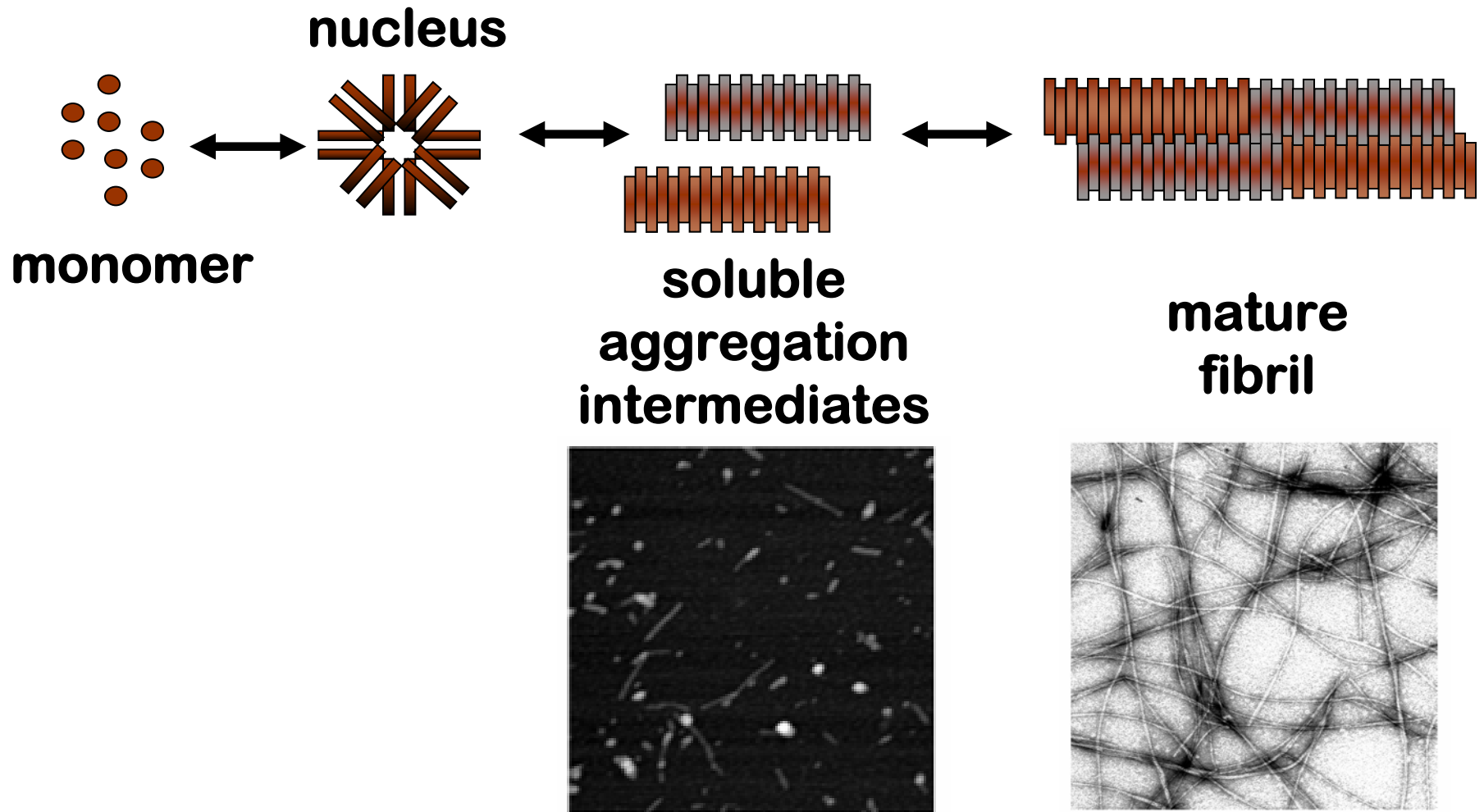
Neurofibrillary Tangles

Nichols *et al.* (2002)
Biochemistry, 41: 6115-27.



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How Does A β Assemble Into Fibrils?



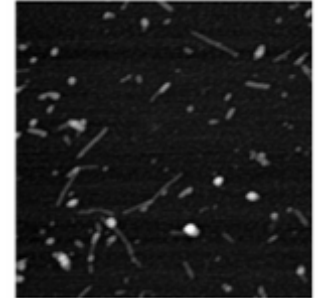
Nichols *et al.* (2002) *Biochemistry*, **41**: 6115-27.



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Pathogenic Role for Aggregation Intermediates

- **Capable of inducing physiological response**
 - Impaired hippocampal long-term potentiation
 - Synaptic loss
 - Neurotoxicity
 - Altered memory function
- **Active growth has been observed to induce toxicity**
 - Human cortical neurons
 - Cerebrovascular smooth muscle cells



Key Research Questions...

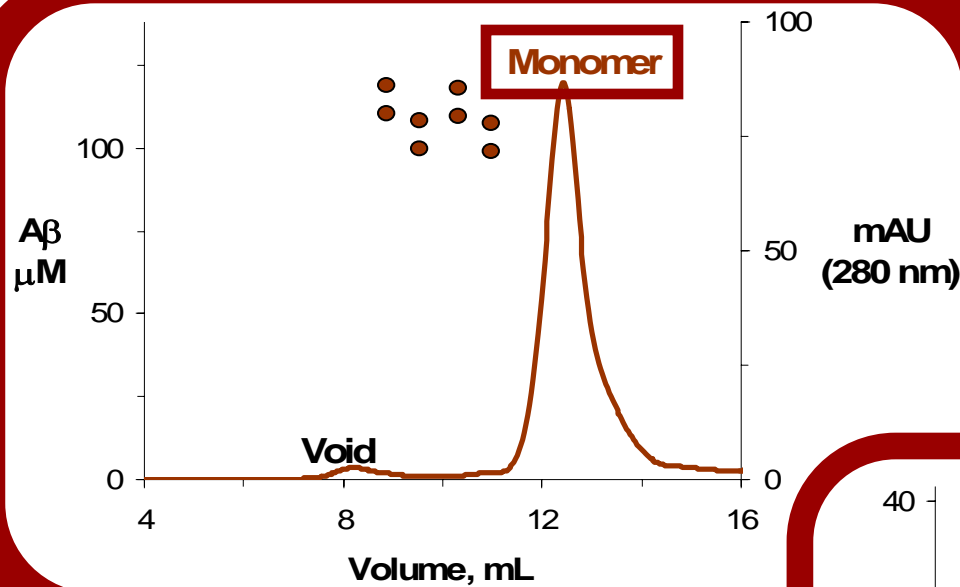
**What kinetics govern $A\beta$
aggregation intermediate growth**



**Is growth of $A\beta$ aggregation
intermediates influenced
by varying solution conditions**

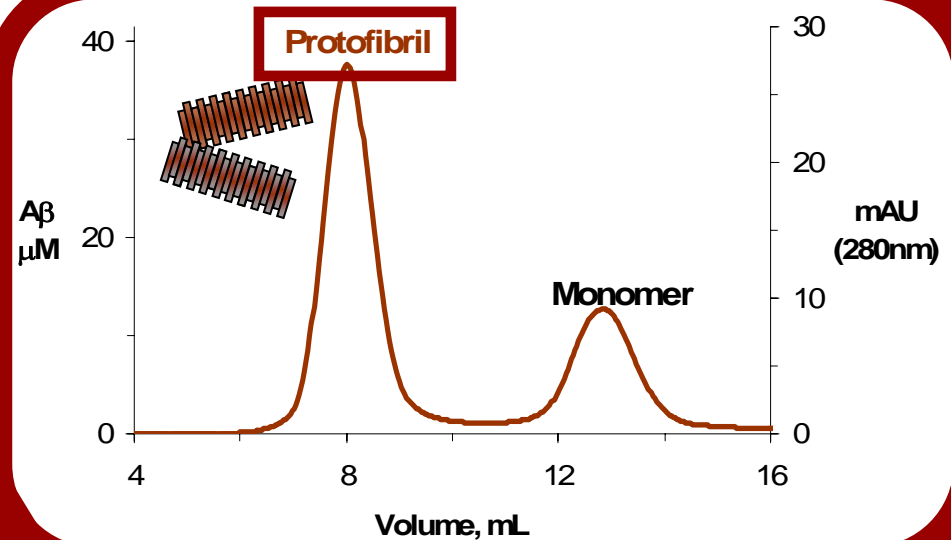


Isolation of A β Species



2-10 mM
NaCl

Mixture



Quartz Crystal Microbalance

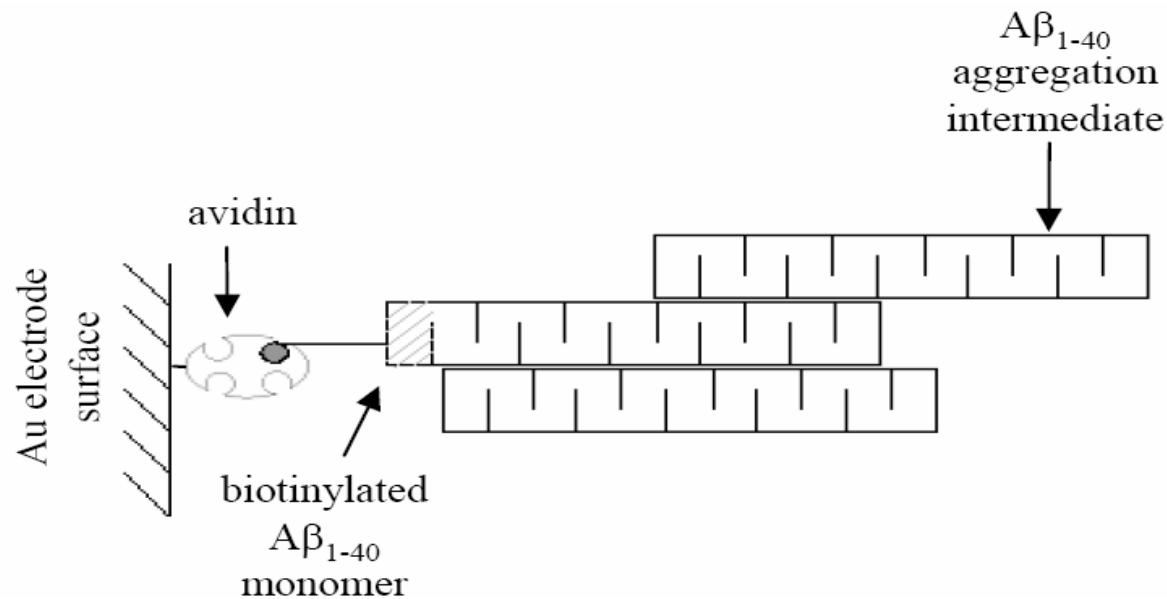
- **Decrease in resonance frequency is related to an increase in bound mass**

$$\Delta f = \frac{-2f^2}{A(\mu\rho_q)^{0.5}} \Delta m = -C_f \Delta m$$

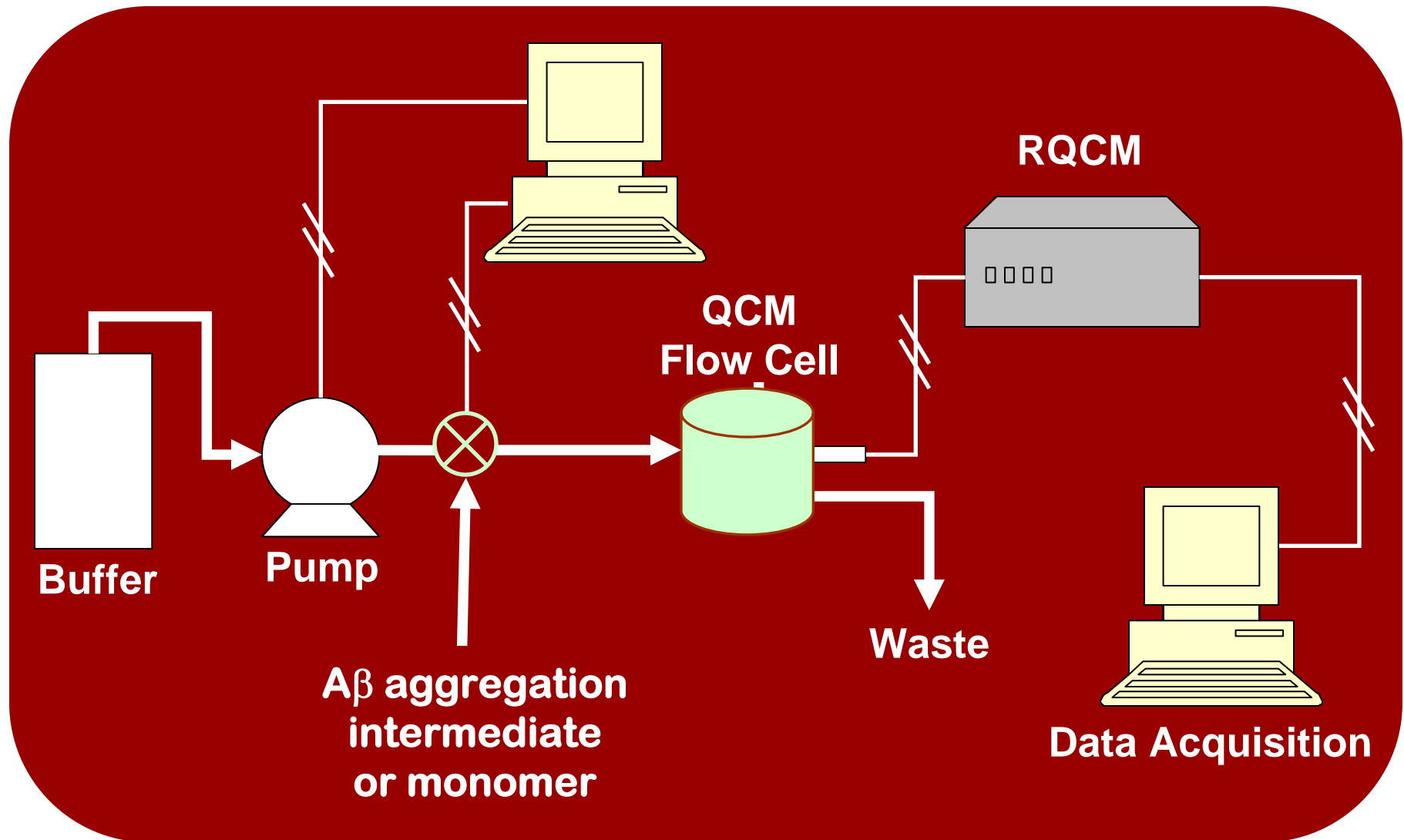


Protofibril Immobilization via Avidin-Biotin

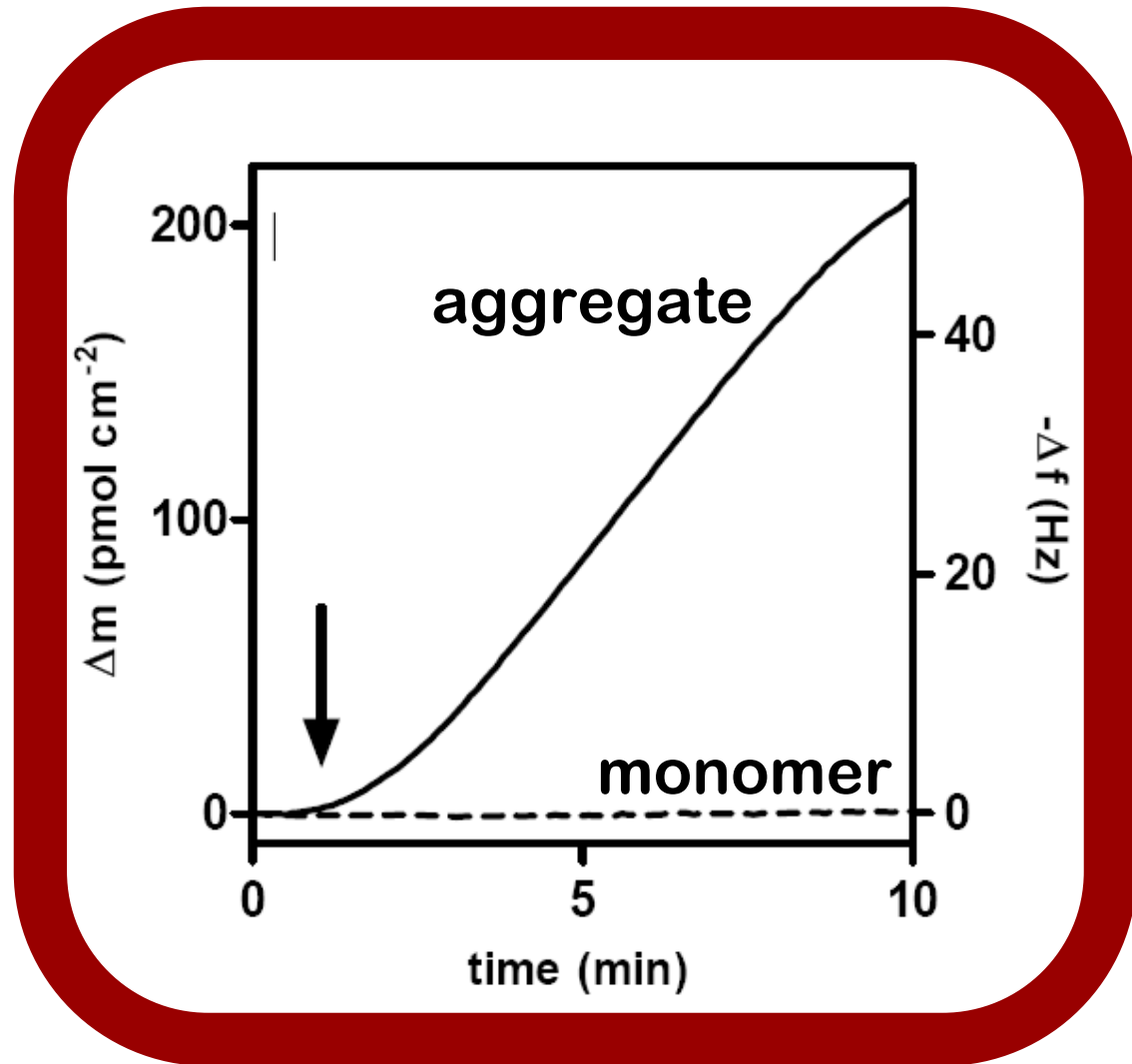
- Avidin was covalently coupled
- Biotinylated $A\beta$ monomer bound avidin
- Unlabeled aggregation intermediates were immobilized as monomer was incorporated

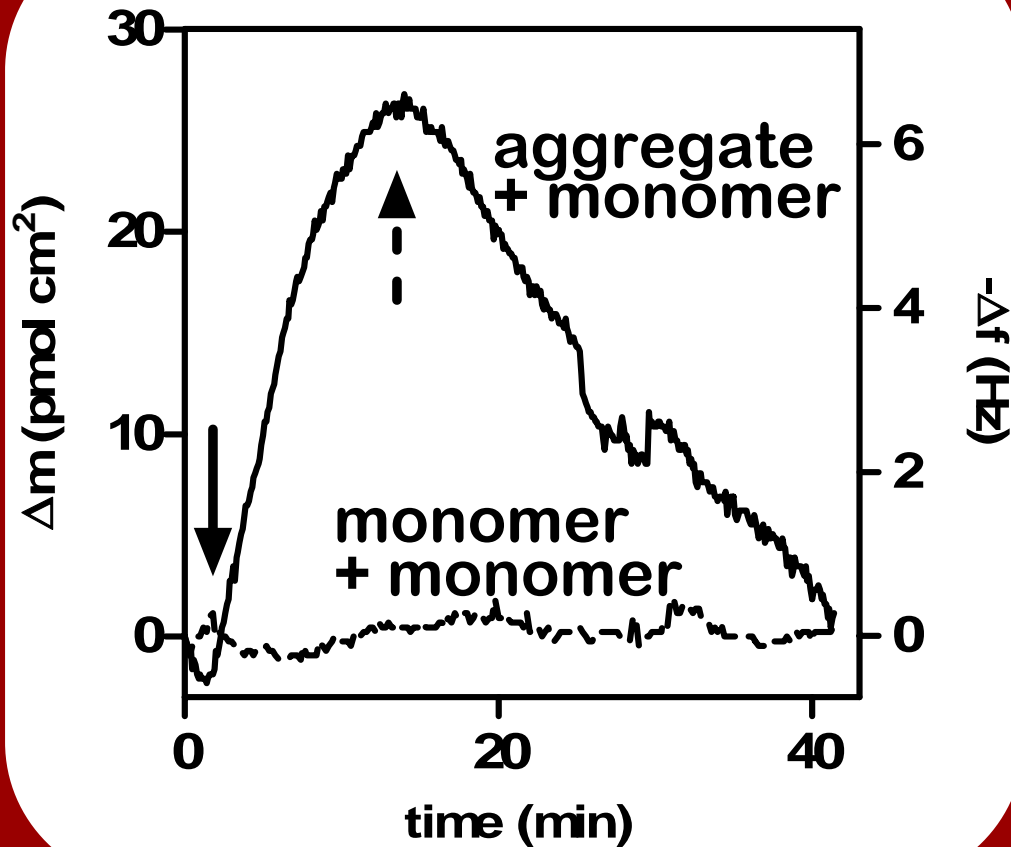


Experimental Setup



A β aggregation intermediates are selectively immobilized onto the crystal surface.

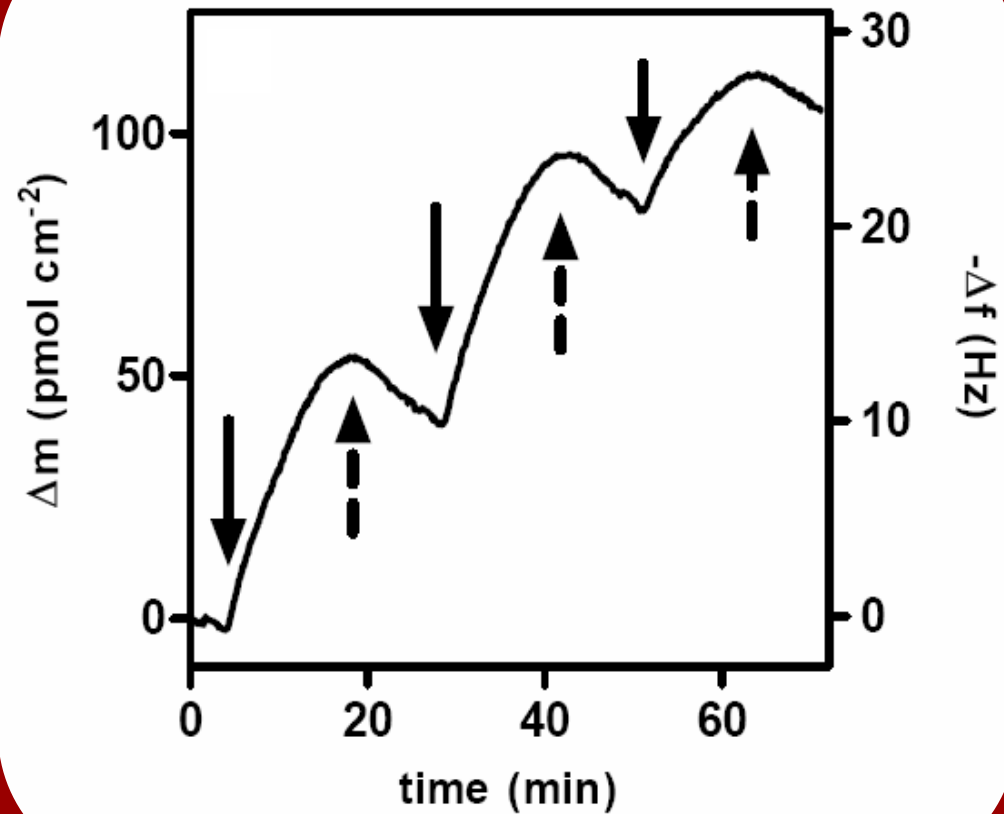


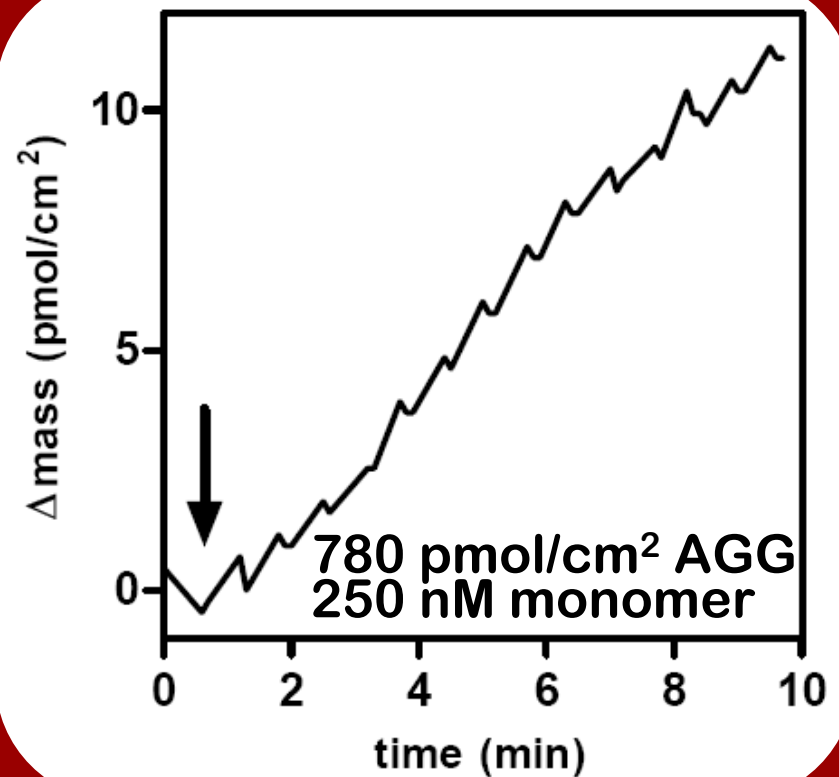
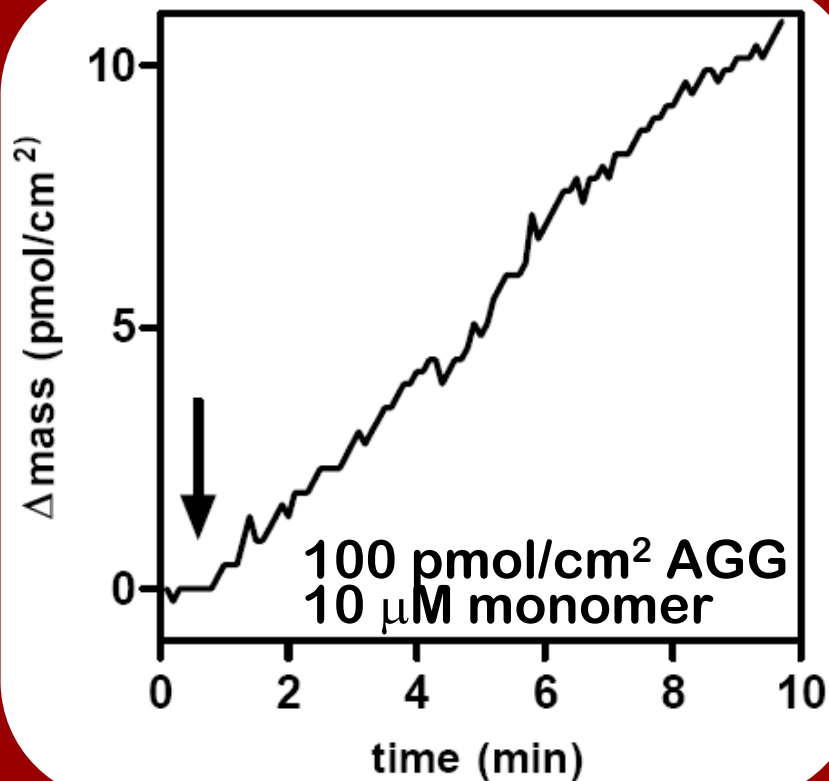


Addition of A β monomer onto immobilized aggregation intermediates is successfully detected.



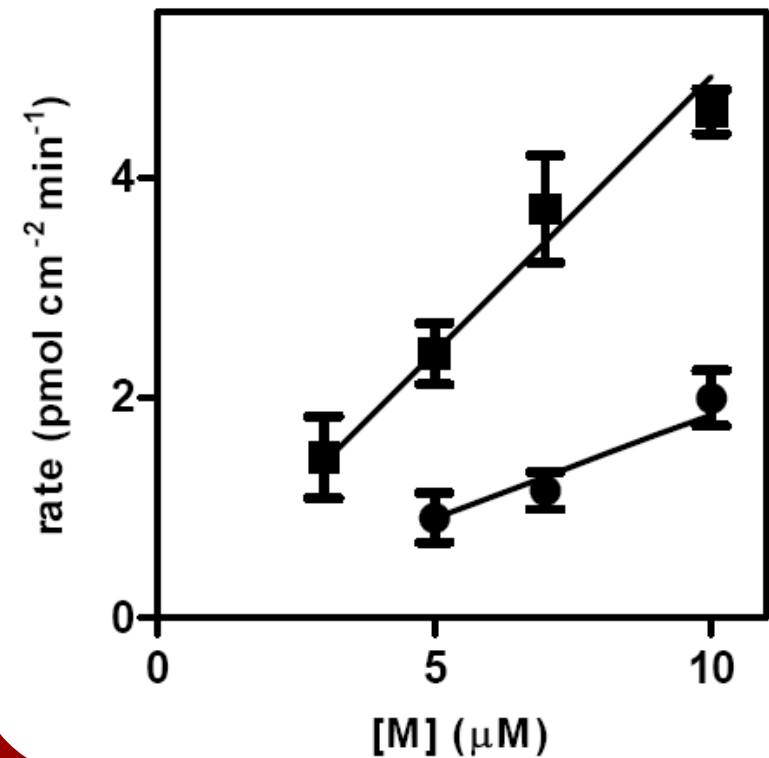
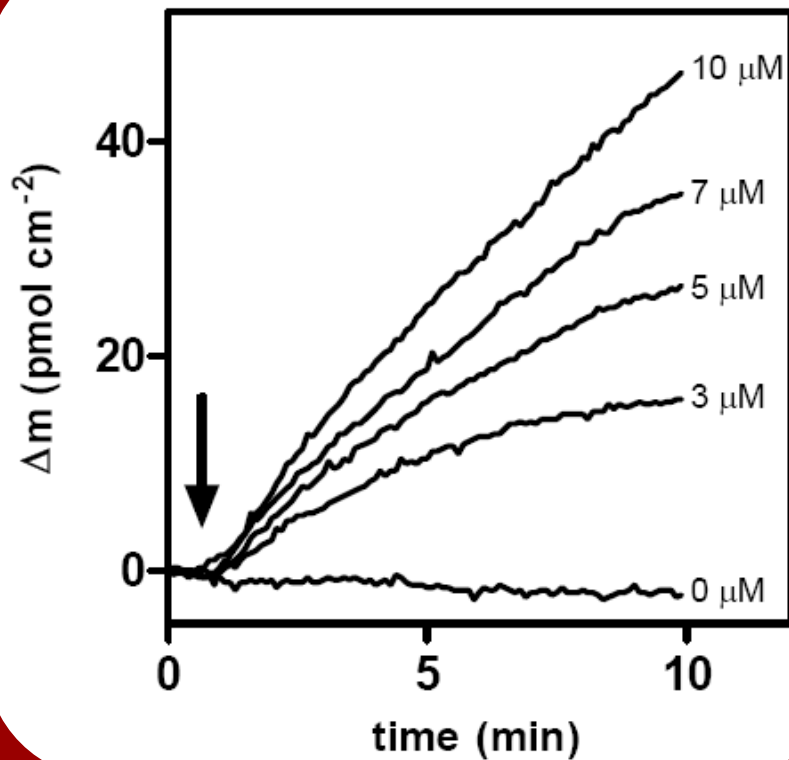
**Growth of
immobilized
aggregation
intermediates is
reversible and
non-saturable.**





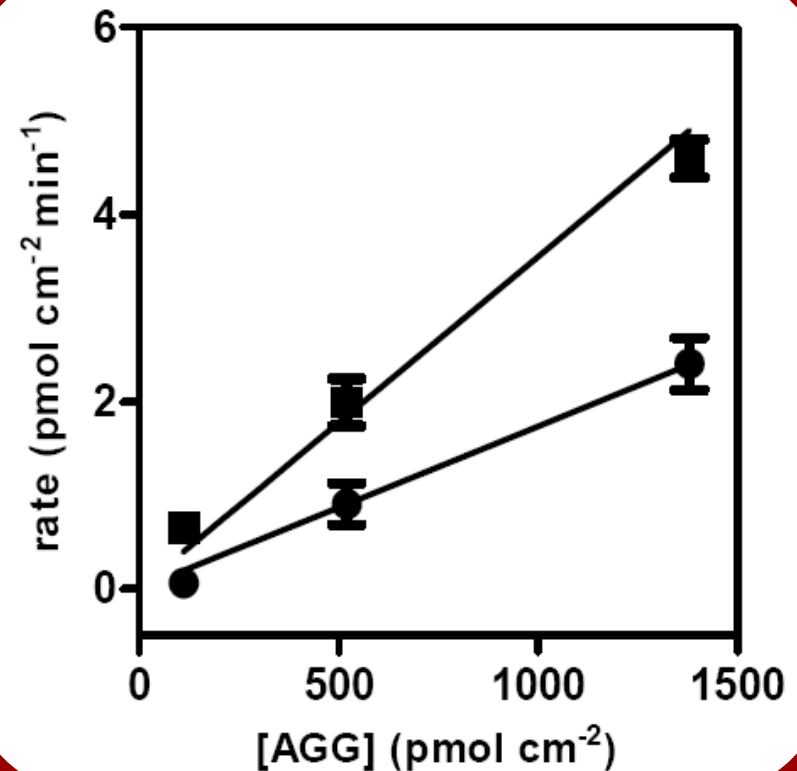
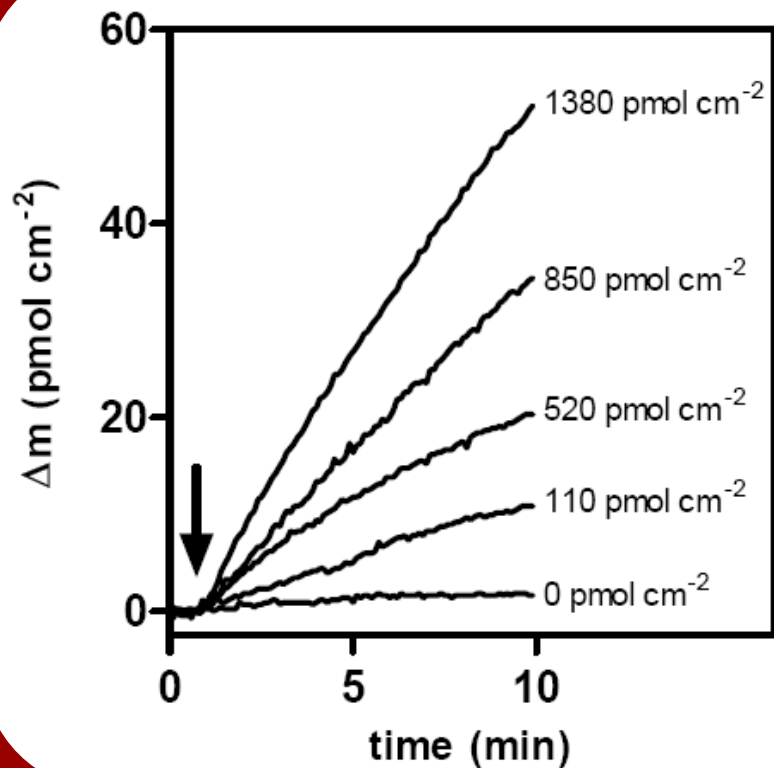
Growth can be detected with high sensitivity.





Growth is linearly dependent upon monomer...

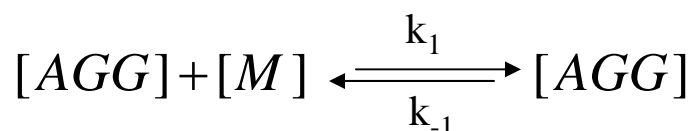




...and immobilized aggregation intermediate density.



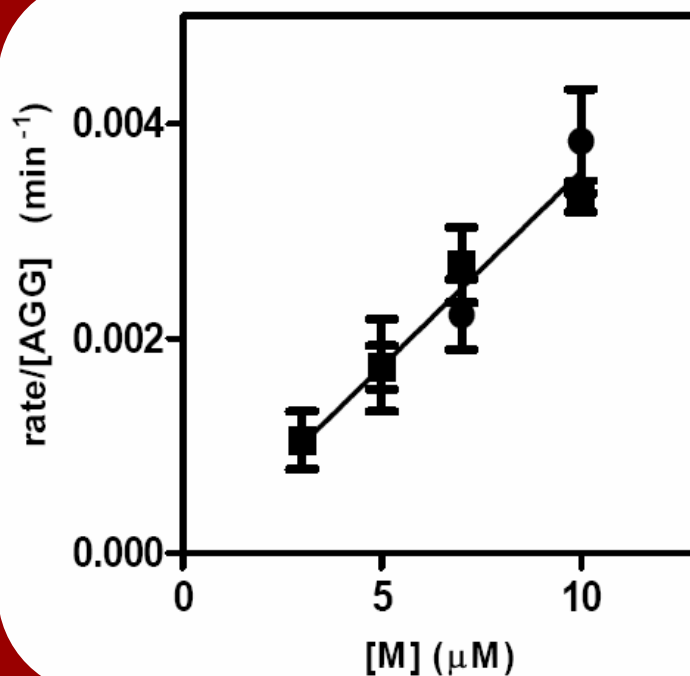
Growth is modeled via a first-order kinetic model.



$$\frac{d[M]}{dt} = k_1[AGG][M] - k_{-1}[AGG]$$

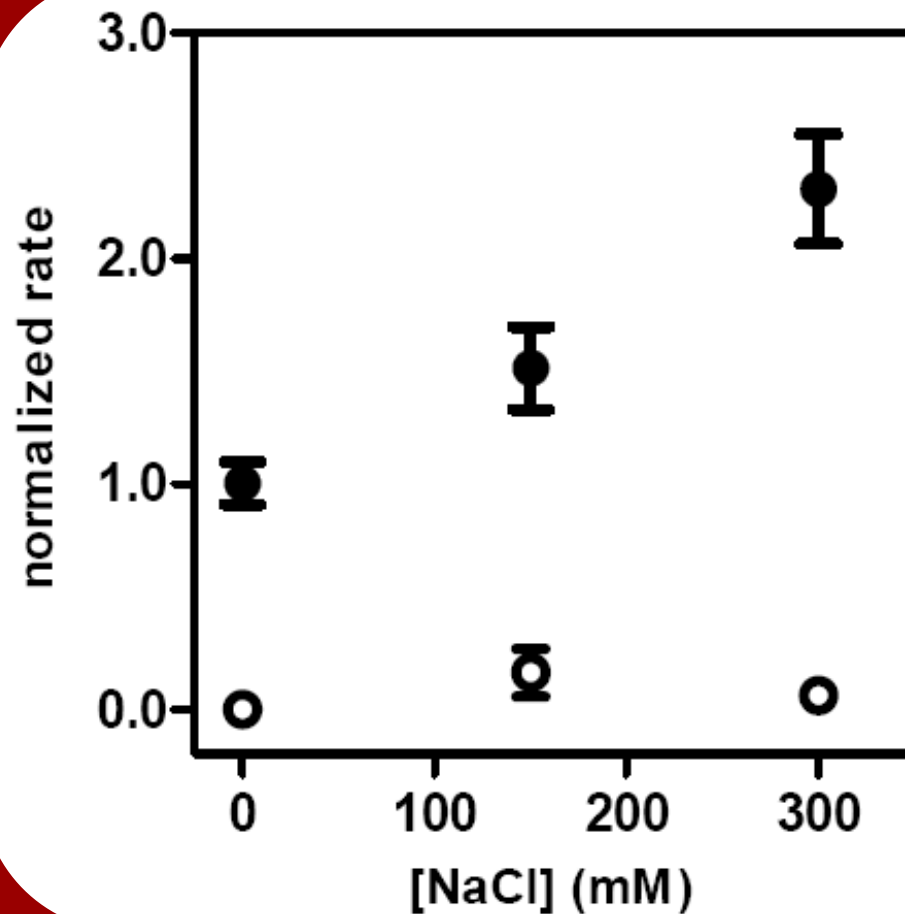
$$k_1 = 3.6 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{M}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-1} = 7.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{min}^{-1}$$



$$K_d = \frac{k_{-1}}{k_1} = 210 \text{ nM}$$

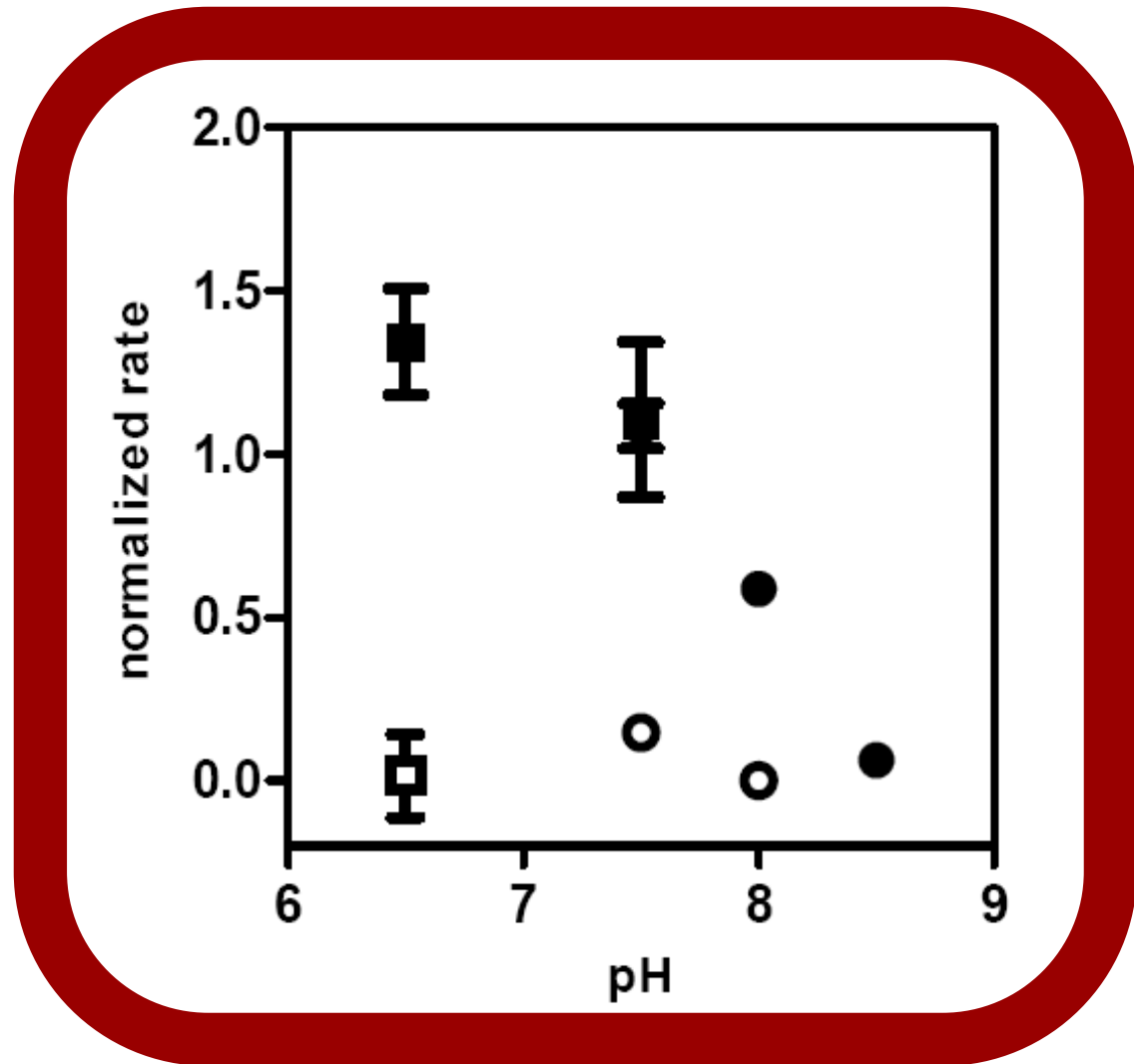




Addition of A β monomer onto immobilized aggregation intermediates increases with increasing solution ionic strength.



Addition of A β monomer onto immobilized aggregation intermediates increases as solution pH becomes more acidic.



Summary

- **A β aggregation intermediates can be selectively immobilized onto the QCM quartz crystal surface using avidin-biotin chemistry.**
- **QCM can be used to observe the growth of aggregation intermediates via monomer addition.**
- **Growth of A β aggregation intermediates can be described using a first-order kinetic model.**
- **Growth of A β aggregation intermediates is modulated by solution ionic strength and pH.**



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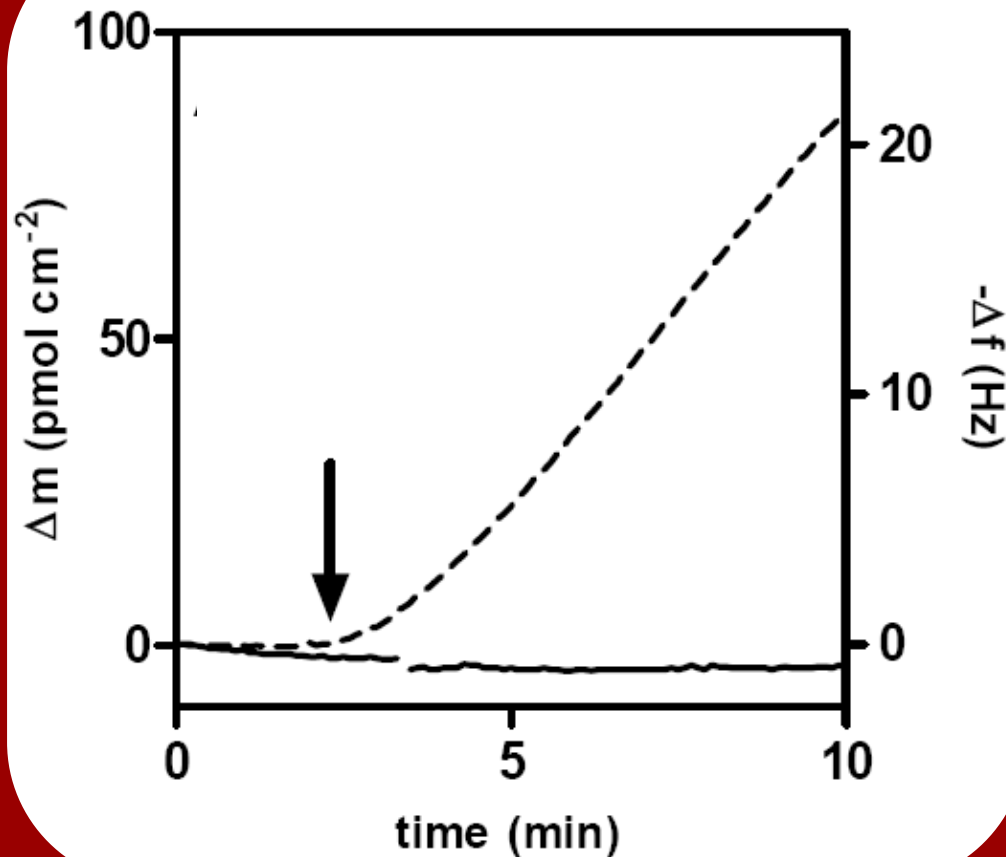
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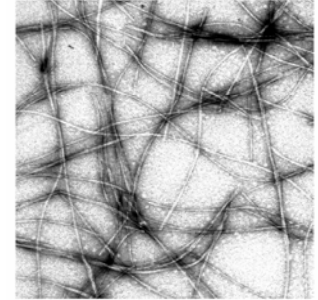
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A PEG-modified crystal surface significantly reduces non-specific binding of aggregation intermediates



Growth of Mature A β Fibrils

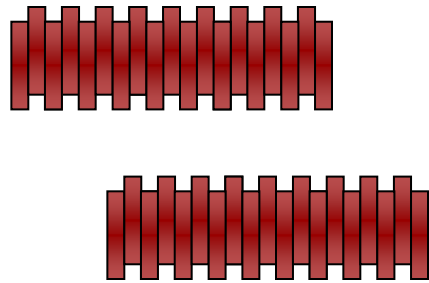


- **First-order kinetics**
 - Single growth phase
 - Non-saturable and reversible growth
- **“Dock-and-lock” model**
 - Two distinct growth phases
 - “locked” monomer dissociates slower than “docked” monomer

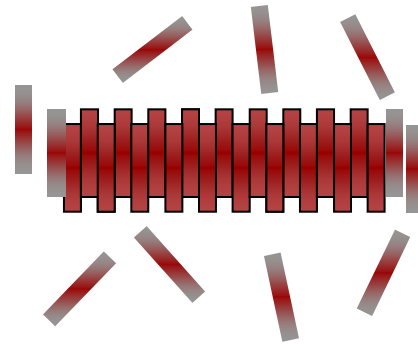


Mechanisms of Growth for Aggregation Intermediates

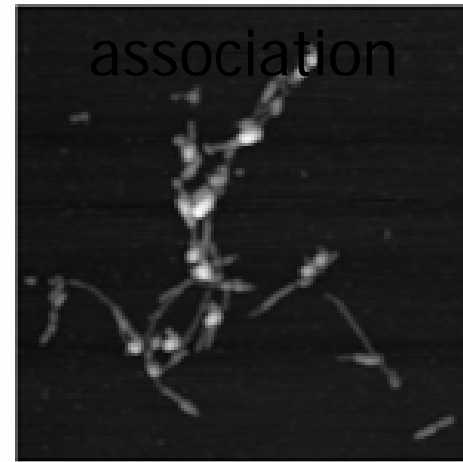
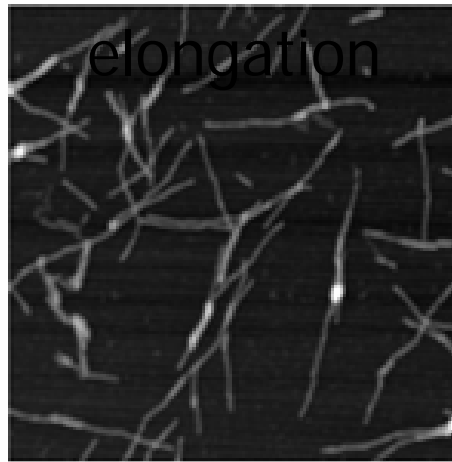
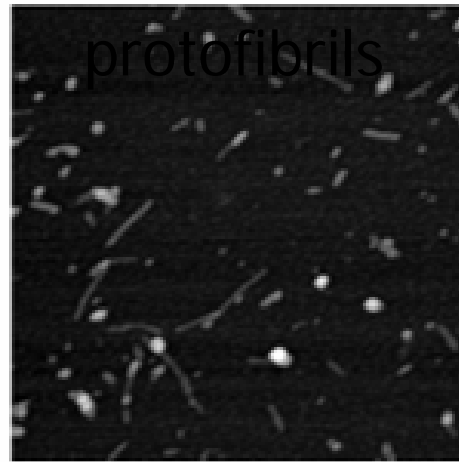
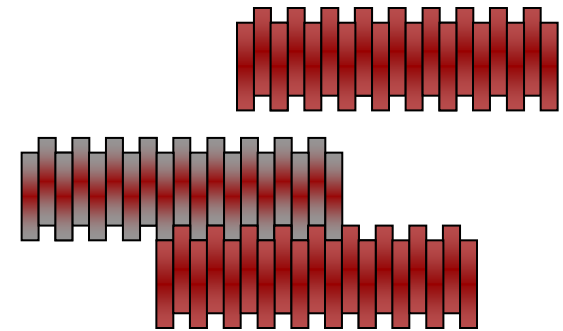
intermediates



elongation



association



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